

Lycosa alpigena, Doleshall.

Lycosa insignita, Thorell, 1872.

Lycosa albohastata. Emerton, 1890.

Lycosa insignita, Thorell, supposed to be identical with *L. alpigena* of the Alps, is also the same as the American *L. albohastata*, Emerton. This species does not range as far north nor live at as high elevations as *L. exasperans* and *L. pictilis*, but it extends across America to the Rocky Mountains, being found several times at elevations of 5,000 to 6,000 feet at Banff. It occurs at low elevations on both sides of Hudson Bay, in Labrador, on the coast of Maine, and in the White Mountains just above the trees.

Drassus troglodytes, Koch, 1839.

Drassus troglodytes, L. Koch, 1866, Drassidæ.

Drassus robustus, Emerton, 1890, Trans. Connecticut Acad.

Southwest Greenland, Copenhagen Museum.

Iceland and Europe south to the Alps.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

Sandusky, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois.

Laggan, Alberta, Canada.

Vancouver Island, B. C., Canada.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

At the meeting, May 10, the committee on public lectures reported that four lectures had been given on Saturday afternoons in March and April in one of the small halls in Tremont Temple, on "Butterflies," by W. L. W. Field, on "Dragonflies," by R. H. Howe, Jr., on "Ants," by W. M. Wheeler, and on "Gall Insects" by A. C. Kinsey. An admission fee of 50 cents was charged, and there was an attendance of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, so that enough was received to pay expenses of the course within ten dollars.

Mr. Reynolds reported the recent meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies, in which three members of the Club took part.

Prof. C. T. Brues described a new minute Proctotrypid (Doli-

chotrypes) parasitic on Cecidomyid larvæ which live in the sap vessels of freshly cut wood. The parasite has a long slender abdomen which varies in length in different individuals and is used in placing the eggs into the vessels of the wood.

Mr. Frost spoke of recent collecting of beetles and the different identifications of them by several experts whom he had consulted.

Mr. Walker spoke of finding a small insect larva in freshly exuded spruce gum. This led to a discussion of insects in gum and amber, which was joined in by Mr. Denton, Prof. Wheeler, and several other members.

At the meeting of June 14, Mr. L. W. Swett, who had lately been to the White Mountains, reported an unusually early season. At the Glen lilac and apple were in bloom, *Papilio turnus*, *Colias philodice*, *Pieris rapæ*, *Argynnis bellona* and *Thecla læta* were flying. The nights were warm, 55° to 60°, and collecting by light was tried on the Mt. Washington carriage road. Many species were taken, but in small numbers.

Mr. Dodge showed 140 species of Coleoptera, all taken on June 12, near Wilmington Junction.

The first meeting of the autumn was held on September 13, and Mr. C. W. Johnson gave an account of collecting at Mt. Desert, Maine, in June. The mountain maple, several species of Cornus, and raspberries were in bloom, and many insects were swept from the plants, among them many not before found on the island. Two thousand species of insects are at present known on Mt. Desert, more than half of them Diptera and Lepidoptera.

Mr. O. E. Plath showed several nests of bumble-bees which he had kept in boxes through the summer, and told about his observations on them, which will be published later in the year.